

CONGRESS LEADERS AWAIT THREE STATES

Colorado, Wisconsin, and Nevada Yet in Doubt as to Personnel of House and Senate.

(Continued from First Page.)
The Senate District Committee will probably not be changed by the election.
The election changes five of the fourteen Democratic members on the Ways and Means Committee, which framed the Underwood tariff law. Underwood goes to the Senate. Hammond is elected governor of Minnesota. Mitchell, of Massachusetts, who succeeded Tamm on the committee when the latter became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was defeated at the polls. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, surrendered his seat to run for the Senate, and was defeated. The Kentucky nomination, Kentucky and lost his place. Markock, of Kansas, the Progressive leader and member of the committee, lost his seat in an effort to go to the Senate.

Tariff Expert Back.
All Republican members of the committee were returned, and in addition Ebenezer J. Hill, tariff expert and one of the framers of the Payne law, was sent back after a two years' stay at home. He will probably make a fight for his old place on the committee.
Two Democratic members of the Rules Committee will not return. Hardwick of Georgia goes to the Senate, and Goldfogle of New York was defeated by a Socialist. Meyer London, Kelly of Pennsylvania, the Progressive member of the committee, was defeated by a Republican, and the Progressives may lose their place on the committee.

The Labor Committee lost two Democrats, Baltz of Illinois and Walsh of New Jersey, who represented President Wilson's district. MacDonald of Michigan, the Progressive member, also was defeated.
Four Democratic members of the Banking and Currency Committee failed to be re-elected. They were Korbly of Indiana, Bulkeley of Ohio, Neeley of Kansas, and Sweeney of New York. A member of the Naval Affairs Committee, lost his place in an effort to defeat Underwood for the Senate. Bathrick of Ohio and Gerry of Rhode Island also will be missing from Naval Affairs.
The Democrats lost five members who were on the Military Affairs Committee, the Republicans one, and the Progressives one. The Judiciary Committee will be practically unchanged.

U. S. WANTS TOBACCO FREE FROM CAPTURE

Senator Ollie James of Kentucky today made efforts through Acting Secretary of State Lansing to have assurances given by Great Britain and France that American black tobacco shall be allowed to go to German ports in neutral ships without fear of molestation.

American black tobacco, which is mostly raised in Kentucky and Tennessee, is sold principally to the export trade, and most of it is ordinarily shipped to Germany and Austria, where it is used in the manufacture of so-called Egyptian cigarettes. According to Senator James, this trade annually amounts to about \$300,000,000, but owing to the fear of shippers that the tobacco might be held up, the farmers stand the chance of suffering complete loss on the crop.
Owing to the fact that tobacco has never been placed on the contraband list by Great Britain or the other belligerent powers, Mr. James declared that he would not ask the allied countries for outright assurances, but would sound them as to their attitude toward Great Britain, which was not on the contraband list, be shipped to Germany in American or other neutral ships.

Cotton Futures Act To Be Explained at Hearing

There will be public hearings on the regulations to be promulgated by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, under the cotton futures act, fixing cotton standards for the country, in the auditorium of the New National dramatic, beginning next Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.
A set of proposed standards for trading in cotton will be exhibited.
Cotton producers and representatives of their associations, cotton merchants and factors, the officers and members of cotton exchanges, and representatives of spot markets, bankers, brokers, and all others interested in the cotton industry will participate in these hearings. Opportunity to speak will be afforded to as many as possible, and written suggestions, criticisms, or questions from those who are unable to attend will be considered.

Kaiser's Name Is Off List.

LONDON, Nov. 5. Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia have been removed from the ranks of honorary admirals of the British fleet.

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German Dead Fill Trenches on Coast

British Official Observer With Allies in Belgium Tells of Attacks in Which Invaders Are Beaten Back Step by Step.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The following descriptive account sent by an eyewitness present with the British general headquarters tells of the movements of the British forces and of the French armies in immediate touch with it:
"November 1.—In spite of the great losses which they suffered in their attacks last week the Germans have continued their offensive toward the west almost continuously during the five days from the 26th to the 30th of October.

"Opposite us it has gradually grown in intensity and in extent of application as more men and guns have been brought up and pushed into their right, and it has developed in the most bitterly contested battle which has been fought in the western theater of the war.

"The German artillery has, to a large extent, been increased by that transferred from around Antwerp. As regards infantry, it is possible that some of the additional troops now appearing on our front have been rendered available by relaxation of the pressure against our allies to the north of Ypres, caused by the desperate and successful resistance made by the latter, by the harassing nature of the artillery fire brought to bear by our ships against the strip of country along the coast and by the flooding of the area along the river Yser.

FOUR OF BATTERY LEFT ALIVE.

"Forces have been massed also from the south, while another of the new army corps has definitely made its debut before us, and though attempts to back, or rather to blast and back, a way through us have been made in the last few days, been most seriously concentrated upon the neighborhood of Ypres.

"Whether the motive inspiring the present action of the Germans against that place is an ambition to win through to the port of Calais, as it is believed from articles in their newspapers, or whether the operation is due to a desire to drive the allied forces out of the whole of Belgium in order to complete the conquest of that country with a view to its annexation and to gain prestige with neutrals, is immaterial.

"What concerns us more closely is that they have been making and are still pressing a desperate attempt to gain the town.

"On Monday, the 26th, south of the Yser on our right, the enemy attacked Neuvechappelle, one of the villages held by us. In the evening, advancing under cover of a wood, they managed to gain possession of a portion of the north of Ypres.

Bombardment Kept Up.
"In the center a bombardment was kept up, and some ground was made by us. A detached post which was attacked in force during the night drove back its assailants, who left fifty-eight dead behind.

"Near our left the Germans developed a very strong attack on the section of our line to the east of Ypres. Though supported by a great mass of artillery, this was checked, but it had two results. One was that our position was weakened and the other was that our extreme left advanced in conjunction with some of our allies.

"On Tuesday, the 27th, the Germans rather focused their principal attention on our right center and right, and most desperate fighting took place for possession of Neuvechappelle. In spite of repeated counter attacks by our troops, the enemy during the day managed to hold on to the northern part of the village, which he had gained the day before.

Gained Ground By Inches.
"Toward evening we gradually regained part of the place by step-by-step fighting, when fresh hostile reinforcements were brought up and the entire village was captured by the enemy.

"The enemy made several assaults against our whole front south of the Yser, but, with the exception of their success at Neuvechappelle, won no advantage. The combat for that place, as is usually the case with village fighting, was a most murderous description. It is believed that the enemy's losses in this quarter of the field generally were very great.

"An artillery officer who was observing their advance reports that the effect of our rifle and gun fire on the Germans was stupendous and that they had to throw corpses of their men out of their trenches as they came on in order to obtain cover.

"Four successive attacks were made, each by different regiments, and in this way engaged piecemeal in about the same locality. The last of these regiments had not been practically disposed of and, according to prisoners, their condition is deplorable.

"North of the river our center was subjected to a heavy shell fire from pieces of various sizes. Our guns were by no means idle, and one of our patrols found eleven Germans dead and pieces of various sizes. Our guns were by no means idle, and one of our patrols found eleven Germans dead and pieces of various sizes.

"Toward our left the readjustment of our line commenced on Monday, was completed, and some redistribution of strength was effected on the extreme left.

"The ground gained at Neuvechappelle was again the scene of desperate fighting on Wednesday, the 28th, some of our Indian troops greatly distinguishing themselves by a well-conducted counter attack by which they drove the Germans out of the greater part of the place with the bayonet.

"On emerging from the village, however, they were exposed to a concentrated fire of machine guns and had to retreat, contented with what they had gained.

"On the left during the morning the enemy made attacks under cover of the usual bombardment, but each effort was repulsed with great slaughter. One of our trenches was carried and then recovered after a loss of 200 dead had been inflicted on the enemy.

"On our center, north of the Yser, nothing of particular moment occurred. On the extreme left our advance was not pressed, and the enemy remained in possession of Beclere. A night attack by them was repulsed. The next day the centers of pressure were for the most part our two flanks south of the Yser.

"On our right the Germans delivered an assault which failed. In front of one battalion they are estimated to have left between 600 and 800 dead, while far off a trench into which they had penetrated, was captured by us at an expense of seventy killed and fourteen prisoners.

Few Germans Surrendered.
"In the center little took place worthy of special record. A few Germans came in and surrendered voluntarily. In this quarter we experienced for the first time in the northern theater of the war the action of the mine-warrior, or trench mortar.

"It has a range of some 500 to 600 yards and throws a bomb loaded with a high explosive of 200 to 300 pounds, being fired at an extreme elevation from the bottom of a pit in the trench.

"About midnight our line was attacked in two places. One of these efforts did not mature, as the ground over which the German infantry had to advance was well swept by our guns. In this case the assault was carried out against one of our brigades by a force of some twelve battalions.

"With self-restraint our men held their fire for forty minutes until the attackers got quite close and then drove them back with a loss of 200 killed. The enemy penetrated into a portion of one of our trenches, but were driven out again, losing eighty men killed or captured.

"The really important feature in this day's operations occurred north of the Yser and consisted of an onslaught in great force made in the morning in the direction of Ypres. After a heavy cannonade the assault was driven home and a portion of our front line was forced back. By evening the lost ground was recovered and in some places more than recovered, with the exception of one part to which the enemy clung.

"Our losses were heavy, but not so severe as those of the enemy, who at one spot suffered enormously from the concentrated fire of our massed machine guns.

Unwritten Law Defense Wins Woman's Acquittal

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Florence McGowan was acquitted in the circuit court on the charge of having murdered J. Leroy Brown.

The unwritten law was the chief defense. Mrs. McGowan shot and killed Brown in the court room in which her trial was held. The motive was that Brown had wronged Mrs. McGowan's daughter, who is fifteen years old.

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Only Four Awarded The Victoria Cross

Three British "Non-Coms" Who, With Officer, Are Sole Survivors of Battery of 176 Men, Win Decoration—Soldier Who Rescues Comrade Also Rewarded.

By P. M. SARL.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—(By mail to New York).—While the Kaiser is distributing Iron Crosses and Czar Nicholas and President Poincare are bestowing crosses of St. George and the Legion of Honor with a generous hand, much discontent is expressed here that, so far, no British soldier has been awarded the coveted Victoria Cross.

From unofficial circles it has been learned that three non-commissioned officers and a private have been "recommended" by Sir John French, and this recommendation will insure their getting the little bronze cross, inscribed "For Valor." But no official account of the deeds for which they have been singled out for reward has been made public, and the name of only one of the heroes is definitely known.

FORCES MASSED FROM SOUTH.

Three of the men who will receive the Victoria Cross are survivors of L. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. These three and a dozen or so desperately wounded officers are all that remain of the 176 men who were trapped by the Germans in a fog near Compeigne in September.

The battery, operating with a brigade of cavalry, had been covering the retreat from Mons. For three weeks they had been fighting continuously, and though they were so tired they frequently fell asleep in their saddles, the enemy was never allowed to break through. On the last day of the general retreat, the very eve of the beginning of the Anglo-French offensive, the battery was ordered to snatch a few hours rest under the protection of French cavalry. They were to be on the move again at 4 a. m., but owing to the cutting of telegraph wires, or some other cause, no orders came, and without their knowledge the French cavalry retired in a fog.

When the fog cleared, the battery was suddenly subjected to a terrific fire from the ridge which they supposed was still occupied by the French. Ten field guns and two maxims brought up by the Germans poured in their fire at a range of 600 yards.

Under the orders of Captain Bradbury the British gunners unlimbered, but could bring only three of their six guns into action. The men who were not killed or wounded in the first few minutes of the attack were the only survivors.

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utes manned the guns. One by one the German guns were put out of action, but two of the British guns were also silenced, leaving only one to defend the position.

By this time but few men of the battery were left. More German guns were silenced, but at last only three non-commissioned British officers were left. One of these officers kept up the firing until only one German gun was left. A single gun duel went on until the British gunners, exhausted and faint from loss of blood, could do no more.

The German gun ceased firing about the same time, and rescuing cavalry found the three Britons crouched behind their gun shield. The Germans had evacuated the ridge.

All the officers with the exception of Lieutenant Giffard were killed. Giffard was seriously wounded, and will be awarded the cross of the Legion of Honor by the admiral French general. He may get a Victoria Cross, but it is more likely the British war office will consider three crosses, to the "non-coms," quite enough for one battery.

Rescue Wounded Comrade.
The fourth man recommended by Sir John French is Private P. W. Dobson, of the Second Cold Stream Guards. Details of his heroism come from a modest letter received and proudly displayed by his wife, Dobson says:

"Three of my comrades were sent out on patrol, when they were fired on by Germans. One got back to the trenches. When I saw one was wounded I volunteered to save him. I went out and was heavily fired on. I got to one who was past human aid. I had missed the wounded one, who was lying near the trenches, so I came back and reported the one dead. The I went out again, and with the help of Corporal Brown, brought the wounded man safely back. That was all that happened. I am told I have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, an honor I never thought would come my way."

Mrs. Dobson also received a letter of congratulation from her husband's company captain confirming the news of the Victoria Cross recommendation.

Japanese Sink German Schooner Near Honolulu

TOKYO, Nov. 6.—The admiralty today confirmed the report that a German sailing vessel, which was captured while heading toward Honolulu, was captured by a Japanese cruiser after the crew had been taken off was sunk.

The German ship was the *Wittich*, a schooner of 1,000 tons, which was captured by the Japanese cruiser *Yamaguchi* on Nov. 4.

The *Wittich* was carrying a cargo of sugar and other goods, and was bound for Honolulu. The crew consisted of 15 men, all of whom were taken off the ship.

The *Wittich* was the only German sailing vessel captured in the Pacific Ocean since the outbreak of the war.

The capture of the *Wittich* is a significant blow to German shipping in the Pacific, and is a source of great satisfaction to the Japanese government.

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TWO GERMAN SHIPS SUNK